WASHINGTON, D. C.

SENATOR CLAY ON SENATOR DOUG-

Senator Clay, of Alabama, addressed a large assemblage of his constituents at Huntsville, on Monday, the 5th instant. We take the following extract from his speech, as reported in the Huntsville Democrat :

"By the so-called Compromise measures of 1850, through the unconstitutional and revolationary act of a military governor, and by the votes of unnaturalized foreigners, Chinamer free negroes, and even slaves, (who, I am assured by men of unimpeachable integrity, went to the polls and voted by their sides,) the whole of California yielded to Abolition clamors, and was lost to the South-40,000 and odd square miles were, in like manner, exscinded from the slave State of Texas, and added to New Mex ico, subject to be lost by the customary expe dients for robbing the South of her share and and devoting it all to Free Soil-and the slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia. Thus was the South again defrauded of her right, and this is the fourth stride of Abolition. In return for this surrender of her equal rights in the common Territories of the Union, the South got the act for the rendition of fugitive slaves (to which she was expressly entitled by the Constitution) and non-intervention. Notwithstanding this constitutional provision, and the acts passed pursuant thereto, the New York Times estimates the loss to the South of thir ty-five million dollars worth of fugitive slaves, down to the year 1856, showing how faithfull the North has fulfilled the stipulations of these measures of peace and harmony. "Under the non-intercention principle

the Compromise measures, the powers conferred on the Territorial Legislatures of Utah and New Mexico 'extended to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution; and when they formed State Constitu tions, and applied for admission into the Union, they were to 'be admitted with or without Sla-very, as their Constitutions might prescribe.' The doctrine of non-intervention, at that time, extended no further. These measures were called a finality on the Slavery question, and harbingers of a glorious millennium of peace and harmony to our distracted country. Didthey prove so? Let subsequent events answer.

"Although the Compromise was a final ad-

justment of the Slavery question, yet when the same principle was sought to be embraced in the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, it was recorruption of the Administration: sisted by the entire Whig and Abolition parties, and a large minority of the Democracy of the North. It proved a death-blow to the Whig party. This was called another act of peace. Does the controversy now shaking this Confederacy to its foundations, prove it to be an act of peace? Has the position of its author, Mr. Douglas, taken three years after its adoption, proven it to be such? Is it in harmony with your views, or reconcilable with your rights? Can you adopt it, and maintain your equality as freemen in the Union? Never, never. H tells us, while conceding the correctness of the gress or of a Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery from a Territory, that the Territorial Legislature may rightfully by non-action or unfriendly legislation exclude Slavery therefrom-in other words, that a Territorial Legislature may achieve indirectly what it cannot "This doctrine carries its condemnation on

its own face. It is as bad in morals as in politics. It is dishonest. It is akin to that Spartan morality which punished robbery as a crime, but applauded theft, when successfully concealed, as a virtue. "He tells you that the South, through her

Representatives, by their support of the Ne-braska-Kansas bill, pledged themselves that Congress should never intervene for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. I repel the charge as an insult. I regard it as a slander of myself and every Southern States Rights Democrat or Whig who supported that measure. It imputes to us either the imbecility of tution. From that Constitution, as we interpret-ed it, neither Congress nor a Territorial Legdelegated to it, or prohibited, were designed for

then proceeded to show that the Southern supsequent course and speeches of Douglas him-self—by the subsequent action of the Demo-eratic party in Congress—and by the Cincin-

"But suppose that the Douglas construction of the Nebraska-Kansas act is right; then, so protect Slavery against unconstitutional Terri torial legislation, and bound Congress not to intervene to save slave property from such confiscation, it is null and void, because unconsti tives had no power to surrender Southern rights guarantied by the Constitution, or bind you to their unconstitutional acts. If they did so, ignorantly or wilfally, they are unworthy of claimed by Douglas, they betraved you, and dis rithout sinking into deserved interiority and degradation. You will not do it, if the spirit which animated your sires still lives in their

ern ships in every sea, protects Northern property. To maintain that protection, the United States fought the war of 1812-scourged the for protecting them-drove the pirates from their hiding-places in our Southern lately bombarded and demolished Greytowndemanded and extorted of Austrian despotism the surrender of Martin Koszta, an unnatural ized foreigner, who had taken only the initia tory steps towards naturalization - yea, even the free negroes of Liberia, sent there from the United States by the misguided philanthropy have shelter and security for their persons and property against the savage negroes of Africa, at the expense of Federal treasure, three-fourths of which are collected from the South. Shall States, abandon our constitutional right to protection, which is accorded to Northern men, to foreigners, and even to free negroes on a foreign

Never, never, with my consent. "Douglas demands this, as a condition pre cedent to his co-operation with you in that party Coming from a professed friend, his doctrine is not less odious and obnoxious than Seward's. Seward positively denies your right to prote tion in the Territories by any power, Federa or State, and gives warning, that if you do enter Douglas admits your right to protection, by ies its exercise. He throws open the Ter ritories, and invites you to enter, whilst he hids squatter sovereignty dig a pit-fall for your destruction. Give me an open enemy, rather than

"I need not now tell you that I will not sup port Mr. Douglas, or any one occupying his latform, although nominated by the unani-I love the Democratic party for its principles I will not abandon those principles for policy.

I prefer the right, even with defeat, to the ex-

"Protection is an inherent right of citize

ship, guarantied by the Federal Constitution unded by the Federal Supreme Court ; as d when you surrender it, you will cease to le reemen, and to deserve the rights, privilege and immunities of freemen. As your trust and servant, I will not do so, at the bidding squatter sovereignty, National Democracy, States Rights Democracy—yea, at the biddi of the Legislature or the people of Alabam. If commanded to do so, I will resign my true retire to the deepest seclusion of private lifand, hiding my face in shame and humiliatio and sealing my lips with silence about such freemen's rights, become a quiet passenger the ill-fated bark of the South, as it drifts?

gloriously down the stream of Time into tr. ack and tideless sea of infamy and oblivion "In the course of his remarks, Senator Cla said he deprecated the introduction of the que, tion of repealing the foreign slave trade laws, tending to distract the counsels and divide the strength of the South, at this time when rights of immediate and vital importance were assailedthat he had not and would not participate its discussion, but would repeat publicly, who tunate for the South that the States had not reerved to themselves exclusive control of the foreign slave trade, and that while he believe power was given by the Constitution to prohib-t the importation of slaves, be believed Congreta had exceeded its power in declaring and punis! ing as piracy the taking or receiving of negrot on a foreign shore, with intent of making ther

"During Senator Clav's speech, his audience gave him undivided attention for two hours and a half occupied in its delivery, and fr quently testified their approbation by applaus? and greeted with vociferous demonstra approval his declaration that he would not suport Mr. Douglas, or any one else on his pla form, although nominated by the Charlesto

EXTRAVAGANCE AND CORRUPTION The Washington States, which ought to knotbeing a sound "Democratic" journal, devote to Slavery propagandism and the election t

corruption of the Administration : "There is no proportionate naval system any other Government extant so costly as ours, it is one continued drain from year's end year's end, and is constantly on the increasa Yet of how little service is it to the country. It cannot be used to redress the outrages committed upon our citizens in foreign countries as the President has asserted in his messagthat he has no power to use it for such purpose without the authority of Congress; therefore the guns had better be taken out of our vessels of war, and instead of employing merchant vesselto do our ocean mail service, and the transport ation of troops and stores, our naval ships might be detailed for such duties. This would that is now agitating the people of this country, save the Government in the course of a year many thousands of dollars.

"On our Pacific coast the most glaring extravagance is practiced in the transportation of men and stores from depot to depot, beginning with San Francisco to Oregon, to San Diegor and thence to the head of the Gulf of California field by some clerical champions. The name by the hand of Mr. Palmer, which has been de This is of frequent occurrence. Monthly, an amount of money is expended which, in the amount of money is expended which, in the called Malum in se. These are, in plain Eng-year's aggregate, sums up to an almost incred-ulous column. It is a bad system, besides an By itself, and An evil in itself. Whenever the expensive one. All systems are ill-advised friends of Liberty speak of the inherent sin of

the Pacific station for the purpose of transportary slaveholders, and who hold their slaves for their tion, the Government seeks private conveyanc, own good, with a view to their emancipation, and pays enormous prices, whilst our men of &c.; and, therefore, slaveholding is not in every war are kept idle in port, on expenses vest case sinful. Now, this sort of argumentation, nearly as heavy as in active service. Thus two it appears to me, solaces all slaveholders, for or three thousand dollars a day are very often.

Aspinwall brought to New York the ship's crew a system, not sinful in itself, but only, they say, of the sloop of war St. Mary, at an expense of sinful in its abuses. perhaps ten or fifteen thousand dollars, when, in

subject as it deserves to be considered.

indicated. Abolish the system of private specu- the apostle Paul. lation transports. Employ Government vessels do it. For what is our navy designed in time a little civil labor? For just such service they holds a fellow-man as property, "a chattel." have the example of the French and English Are not such sinners? I ask not a Latin dicmarine establisments; they have the example of all economical Governments; they have the example of a very empty Treasury."

CORWIN ON DOUGLAS - DOUGLAS

the carnation, or the japonica, light down upon to have tracts on the duties of masters, but it the Jamestown weed, and finish its meal? I is not a Malum in se; oh, no! When shall we have seen it when a boy, and I have wondered | be rid of such absurdity? why it did not commence on that, and top off with the best. I am about to do something of that kind. I am coming from the sayings of a great man to the sayings of a man not quite so great. Here is a speech, delivered June 2. "Sir," said he, "I do not hold the doctrine, that to exclude any species of property by law of property. Do you not exclude banks from most of the Territories?" Yes, and I was on the Committee on Territories once, when Wis consin sent a law with five or six banks. I voted for them, but the Democratic brethren associated with me nullified the law. It wen back to the Territory, and squatter sovereignty continues he, "exclude whisky from being in troduced into large portions of the Territories?"
Do you take up Washington Territory, and if there is a tribe of Indians in it, and any man 1802, and punish the man for doing it. The law was made by Congress, yet they say that government of anybody in the Territories. But then it is in humble compliance for the United

If the Territories have the right to make laws for the Territories, why don't you say to pains to distribute this sermon lately wrote to the people, sell what you please. Squatter Sovereignty is but a youth yet, and he had not time to think about that. Possibly he will think over these things some day, gather himself up, and slink away.

The speech continues: "Gambling tables which are property, recognised as such in many of the States, are they tolerated in your organic laws? And has any one found that the clusion of ardent spirits was a violation of any constitutional privilege or right?" Yet you will perceive that the gentleman is so certain of his conclusions, that he puts them in the in-terrogatory form. "And yet it is the case in a large portion of the territory of the United States, but there is no outcry about it."

"The law also prohibits certain other decriptions of business from being carried on in the Territories. I am not, therefore, prepared to say that, under the Constitution, we have not lower to pass laws excluding Slavery from a My brother Democrat, who do you suppos

said that? I said something like it, but I did not say that. That was the speech of Stephen A. Douglas, in 1850. You can read it in your books in the debate. A voice. Just before he sprung the trap?

Mr. Corwin. I don't say that-but I believe it, though. .

will not abandon those principles for policy.

prefer the right, even with defeat, to the exedient, with success. I prefer truth to trimph. I love the Union of the Constitution—
Union of equal, independent, and sovereign

Union of equal, independent is the union of the doctrine of squatter sovereign years, upon the doctrine of squatter sove dient, with success. I preser trait to triple of the Union of the Constitution—

I love the Union of equal, independent, and sovereign ates; but I love my native State, 'my nursing ther and my grave,' yet more; and I should the a respectable gentleman, and a man of consid.

A daughter of Gen. J. Watson Webb, the present to as the pleased opportunity God ever gave him to plead for the constitution—

Washington. No buildings. Price \$15 per acre.

Washington. No buildings. Price \$15 per acre.

Washington. No buildings. Price \$15 per acre.

Now York, was married lately at the country said a thin, pale lodger to his landlady; "but devil." That is what he is after. Douglas is a respectable gentleman, and a man of consid.

A daughter of Gen. J. Watson Webb, the well-known editor of the Oppressed. Oh! well-known editor of the oppressed. In the well-known editor of the oppressed. Oh! well-known editor of the oppressed. Well-known editor of the oppressed. Oh! well-known editor of the oppressed. The present is specially the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the present in the very man who is now appealed to as the presen

who put his hand upon my head, and said, "My son, you are right;" and laid his hand upon Stephen'a head, and said, "You must go to school." That is what Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Calhoun, would

"If the power in question rightfully belonged to Congress, it would then be exercised by representatives of the whole American people—

men to whom the legislative authority of a great nation is delegated-and who may be fairly presumed to know, feel, and act up to their obligations as legislators, not for local or sectional purposes, but for the interests of the whole Union, 'subject to the Constitution of the United States.' "If, on the other hand, the power is admitted

to belong to a Territory, it may be exercised by a population which the distinguished Gov. Troup, of Georgia, described, in debate involving this very question, as 'a heterogeneous mixture of various tempers, characters, and in-terests, among whom it would be highly ridicuous to expect that love of order and obedience to law would predominate.'

"Seward's doctrine is preferable to that of Douglas in another respect. An act of Congress is un fait accompli; it is a thing settled and permanent; when once done, it induces people to acquiesce in and accommodate themselves to it as the supreme law of the land.

"The theory of Mr. Douglas, on the other hand, might convert every Territory, before its admission into the Union as a State, into an

absolute pandemonium, by the want of steadiness among the legislators; by the caprices, changeableness, and turbulence, almost inseparable from their condition; and by the fact that the proceedings of one session might, and probably would, be ignored, modified, altered, or repealed, by those of the next."

THE AMERICAN BOARD, ETC.

We are requested by an old correspondent to copy from the September number of the American Missionary the following articles, as they in Church and State.

Latin Mysticism.

The friends of the slave are called to combat new foe to emancipation, brought into the of this new foe is Per se, though sometimes rtation steamers.
"A few days ago, the mail steamship from exert themselves very much for the abolition of

This Latin foe is doing great mischief, espeact, one of our Government vessels at Aspine, cially among those who have been to college; wall could have been detailed for this duty and he is affrighting some who have never had a without any detriment to the service, and the liberal education. Our minister, say the latter, amount transferred to the Mail Steamship Com- says slaveholding is not an inherent sin—that pany saved to the Government. is, not a Malum in se; and, though I do not "We call the attention of the Secretary of know what that means, I suppose it is a clinchthe Navy to this matter. The economy of his ver, and must be true. Why go to Latin books Department, we take it, is nearest to his heart, to learn whether slaveholding is or is not a sin? and reform in this respect would prove a development of the religion of Christ, as I would astonish all who have not considered the Slaveholding, my Bible teaches, is "man-stealject as it deserves to be considered. ing." The commandment is, "Thou shalt not Let us have reform, then, in the quarter steal." If any teach otherwise, I refer him to

But is the man who buys a slave for the instead. When there is work to do, make them | purpose of emancipating him a sinner? No; of profound peace, if it cannot afford to perform sense, a slaveholder. A slaveholder is one who

me say slaveholding is not always sinful, but Slavery is; and while they exclaim eloquently against the latter, they say little or nothing against the former. Thus they fight an abstraction. Slavery is a "heinous wrong," a "stu-pendous wrong," a "moral evil," &c., but slaveholding is handled gingerly; its abuses, gentle reader, are wrong, and the masters ought

The Indian Missions.

It is reported that the Prudential Committee of the American Board will recommend, at the approaching annual meeting, a discontinuance f their missions among the Choctaw and Cherthe assumption of these missions by the Old School Presbyterians, or otherwise. The voice of the Christian community is now so much opposed to a longer continuance of the Board's complicity with American Slavery, in any form, that we doubt not it is thought desirable, by some of the leading men of the Board, to act in compliance with this public sentiment. But we earnestly hope, that if done, it will be done in a to dishonor the Gospel.

Rev. Justin Perkins, D. D. In the August American Missionary, I read, with much gratification, some extracts from the celebrated sermon of this distinguished misthe Indian intercourse act, instituted by Jefferson himself, is in force in every Territory, and Country's Sin." This admirable discourse, Squatter Sovereignty " vails her diadem, and | written in Persia, and sent to this country for publication, was widely circulated, and deared its author to all the liberty-loving people inquire whether Dr. Perkins, during his present visit to the United States, had lifted up his voice against our country's sin. She was in formed that, so far as the writer could learn, he had not, in any of his numerous addresses, uttered a word against American Slavery. In

reply, this lady says:
"His silence is an additional evidence of the statement made by Dr. Cheever, in May, 1858, at Boston, when he said, 'No voice is raised at the anniversaries of our Missionary Boards, though we hear, by letters from our missionary brethren abroad, how their hearts are filled with anguish at the dreadful prevalence of this sin. and how this stumbling-block of our iniquity lies in the path of the Gospel; and yet, the moment they step on these shores, and pass through the ordeal of our conservatism, it is a perfect dephlogistication of their souls,' &c. I have many times asked myself what must be the emotions of the little daughter of Mr. Per-kins, as, from her heavenly home she follows her father on his course through the churches of New England and the North. That father's lips, in distant Persia, could utter these words:

'For one, I plant myself by the side of the suffering and the oppressed, the world over. They shall have the poor benefit of my humble name and my feeble pen; and, had I a thousand more to offer, gladly would I lay them on that altar, is at the feet of the Man of Sorrows, the suffering Sorrows. zens, the law as it has been decided by the Gov. Saviour.' Now she sees that loved father's lips

be a faithless and dishonored guardian of the rights, did I consent to abdicate the power and abandon the duty of Congress to protect the property of her citizens, whenever or by whotaspeever assailed, wherever the Federal first flosts.

That is what Washington Lawrence and and said, "You must go to shoot a superscript of the citizens with the formal laid his hand upon Stephen's head, and said, "You must go to shoot a superscript of citizens whenever in the contract of the contract of the citizens whenever is a superscript of the citizens and dishonored guardian of the rights, and I have the advantage of standing by the side of Washington, who put his hand upon my head, and said, "You must go to shoot in the contract of the citizens with the correspondent as I have the citizens and contract of the citizens with him on that point, and I have the advantage of standing by the side of Washington, who put his hand upon my head, and said, "My son, you are right;" and laid his hand upon Stephen's head, and said, "You must go to shoot a specific standing by the side of Washington, who put his hand upon my head, and said, "You must go to shoot a specific standing by the side of Washington, who put his hand upon my head, and said, "You must go to shoot a specific standing by the side of Washington, who put his hand upon my head, and said, "You must go to shoot a specific standing by the side of Washington, who put his hand upon my head, and said, "You must go to shoot a specific standing by the side of Washington, and the said the said that the said and said, "You must go to shoot a specific standing by the side of Washington, and the said that the s

the stupendous sin of the age, when in their own country, what shall we say? What is the

--- "What drugs, what charms, What conjuration, and what mighty magic," seal their lips?

For the National Era.

ABOLITIONISM FIFTY YEARS AGO. Whilst examining some papers in the pos-session of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, I came across the following documents, written fifty years ago; and as they indicate a better state of feeling towards Anti-Slavery men than is shown by our legislators at the present time, I thought I would forward copies for insertion in the Era. 1t is doubtful whether a similar resolution of the House could be passed at this day, or whether, if passed, the Speaker would trouble himself to forward it. PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, Saturday, the 18th of February,

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to acknowledge the receipt and acceptance of "Clarkson's History of Slavery," presented by the American Convention for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and Improving the Condi tion of the Africans, and that said work be de posited in the Library. Extracted from the Journal.

PATRICK MAGRUDER, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1809. My DEAR SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt and acceptance by the House, of "Clarkson's History of Slavery," in two volumes, pre sented by the American Convention for Promo ting the Abolition of Slavery and Improvin the Condition of the Africans, through you, sir posited in the National Library, where it wil remain an honorable testimonial of the liberality of the donors.

Permit me, sir, to embrace this opportunit to express the very great respect which I have which go out of the regular service for assistance which is to be found in that service.

"Instead of employing our naval vessels upon" there are some slaveholders who are nominal sincere friend and humble servant. sincere friend and humble servant,
J. B. VARNUM.

Mr. Thomas P. Cope.

THE TEXAS ELECTION .- We have the vote of Texas, with the exception of the counties of loch, Presidio, Starr, and Webb. These are on the outskirts of Texas, containing a very small population. The returns give Houston 10,169 majority. The complexion of the Legislature is given as follows:

Politics not known REPRESENTATIVES. Runnels ticket -Politics not known In joint ballot, the Independents have a ma

PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES .- Th N. Y. Courier and Enquirer has the following estimate upon the products of the year: "The hay and wheat crops of the present year

are well known; the corn crop is sufficiently it, and the same with the cotton crop. The productions of the other staples are taken from e last Patent Office returns, &c., allowing for value of the agricultural products for the pres ent year, nearly as follows:

Bushels. 750,000,000 Hay (tons) 25,000,000 205,000,000 3,800,000 Potatoes 140,000,000 160,000,000 Oats Sugar (lbs) Tobacco 700,000,000 40,000,000 30,000,000 Other products

"If to these we add the coal and gold crops both of which seem to be classed among u manufactured products, we would have nearly seventeen hundred millions of dollars, or near ly sixty dollars for each inhabitant of the whole country, coming to us yearly, from the bounty

THE GREAT EASTERN .- We know of nothing else, says the Detroit Advertiser, that can stand match it. The length of the Ark was 300 There are many forms, too, of the identical cubits, its breadth 50 cubits, and its height 30 pot-bellied Phallic figure, known to almost way not to dishonor Christian efforts made for the abolition of Slavery and the slave trade, or cubits, its breadth 50 cubits, and its height 30 cubits. The Scripture "cubit," as stated by Sir Isaac Newton, is twenty inches and about sixty-two hundredths. Bishop Watkins makes it somewhat more, namely, twenty-one inches and about sixty-eight hundredths. Reducing them to English feet, and calculating the ton nage after the old law, we have approximately the following table:

according to according to Easte Sir I. Newton. Bp. Watkins.

21,782 At the public entertainment given on board will have reduced by one-half the distance i point of time which now divides continents and nations which nature has separated by intergreater progress in the art of ship-building than has ever been accomplished in our gener tion; it will render the passage over the stormy ocean to remote countries as easy and as free ent; it will stimulate and develop trade to an almost incalculable extent; it will enable Eng land to pour into the great empire of the East

by a route over which no foreign potentate can The Great Eastern is calculated to carry population of 10,000, including the crew. Her completion, should she fully succeed, is an event in history—and her arrival in Portland next month will be commemorated by the visits

in case of need, reinforcements and aid with a

rapidity equal to that of the overland line, and

The New York News announces, by author ity, that Fernando Wood will be a candida Mayor of that city, in December, and that he cannot be swerved from this determinatio by any compromise or promise of other posi-

From Once a Week. MY FIRST LITERARY SUCCESS. A STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

To the Editor: Sin: As I am aware of yo

son, you are right;" and laid his hand upon Stephen's head, and said, "You must go to school." That is what Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Calhoun, would say, too. While I am in company like that, I am content to remain.

MR. BUCHANAN'S OPINION OF THE DOUGLAS DOCTRINE.—The Constitution, Mr. Buchanan's special organ, thinks the doctrine of Mr. Seward, in reference to Slavery in the Territories, is decidedly preferable to that of Mr. Douglas, as will be seen by the following editorial article "The Two Platforms.—Mr. Seward and his followers insist upon the constitutional power and the duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territorial Legislature to do so.

"Mr. Douglas insists upon the right of the Territorial Legislature to do so.

"Both of these positions are entirely anagonistic to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; but it requires little reflection to perceive that, so far as the interests of slavery in content of the United States; but it requires little reflection to perceive that, so far as the interests of slaveholders are concerned, Seward's docrine is actually better than that of Douglas.

"If the power in question rightfully belonged" is at the cause of God."

A MOST DESIRABLE CLUB-HOUSE.

The twikin one hundred yards of the United States can be beast of superadding all that can enchant the eye and gratify the taste—the approving of the softer sex, and the bland hospitalities of the men.—I confess I am astounded at the injured African, pervading even the Christian part of the community, would not be the eye and gratify the taste—the approving of the side of the softer sex, and the bland hospitalities of the softer sex, and the bland hospitalities of the men.—I confess I am astounded at the injured African, pervading even the Christian part of the community, would not be the two confess that the eye and gratify the taste—the approving of the tends the beast of superadding all that can enchant the eye and gratify the taste—the approving of the tind the tends the legy and the proving of the continuous part of the continuous ends of the continuous ends

Euton Square, St. Ortolan's Day. BALANCE SHEET. Dr. My first Literary Essay. April 1. To Publishers, printing 500 copies - - 17 5 0
Do., paper for do. - 12 2 0
Do., folding and sewing do. 2 11 0 Do., extra boarding 75 copies, neat -Do, expenses in distributing 469 copies, as presents to individuals, illustrious, noble, eminent, learned, gallant, charming, &c., at 1d. per head per head - - - Postage of 998 letters, in answer to thanks and various May 1. Net profit, or balance, freely

distributed amongst the poor near the "Garrick" Per Contra. April By 24 copies positively sold to a discerning public, at 1s. 113d. net By 19 additional dinners in Belgravia By 11 deducted for duplicate invitations for the same day By 8 additional dinners (net) in Belgravia, at £1 11s. 6d. 12 12 0 By 12 do. do. in Tyburnia, at £1 1s. By 23 "at homes" in Mayfair, - 12 12 0 with strawberries and cream, à la Gunter, at 3s. 6d. By hints of a direct appoint-

ment for my brother Tom, from Sir Felix McArabic (say) - - - 5 0 0 By promise of a naval cadetship for my cousin Dick, from the Hon. Bellerophon O'Rion By elegant extracts from various obliged correspondents, as annexed:

Lively; entertaining; sensible; inenious; brisk; valuable; striking; must tell; accurate; sarcastic; clever; few could have written it; admirable; sound; incontrovertible; unlike anything; amusing; sprightly; pungent; sensible; too much for me; debonnaire; old British principles; playful; just what I like; vivid; sting; practical; pleasant; remarkable: not ephemeral: exuberance of imagination; we women the best judges; humorous; witty; eloquent; when shall we see you in the house? and why don't you stand? being 45 encomiastic ephithets, at 1s. . .

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